

SABADUS, Valeria, conf.; DAN-REBENCIUC, E., dr.; REGHIS, E., dr.

Current problems in perinatal and neonatal pathology. Padiatria
(Bucur.) 14 no.3: 193-202 My-Je '65.

1. Clinica de pediatrie a Institutului de medicina, Timisoara
(for Sabadus). 2. Sectia de nou-nascuti in Clinica de obstetrica
a Institutului de medicina, Timisoara for Dan-Rebenciuc, Reghis)

SAIBAKHTARASHVILI, I.M.

(Clinical aspect of a disorder of cerebrovascular circulation.
Trudy Inst. eksp. i klin. khir. i gemat. N Gruz. SSR 11:269.
282 1970. (MIRA 17:8)

SABALAUSKS, A.

GENERAL

PERIODICALS: VESTIS No. 2, 1958

SABALAUSKS, A. Valuable investment in linguistics; a book review. p. 153

Monthly list of East European Accessions (MEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

SABALDIR, V., inzh.

So you won't be late. Znan. ta pratsia no. 12:10-11 D '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Moscow--Clockmaking and watchmaking)

SABALDIR, V. [Sabaldyr, V.], inzh.

Subway over Slavutych. Znan. ta pratsia no.3:9 Mr '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Kiev--Subways)

SABALDYR, A. G.

Complex formation of myosin with adenosinetriphosphate and adenosinediphosphate. A. G. Sabaldyr (Inst. Biochem. Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim.* 21, 317-21 (in Russian, 321-5) (1940).—S.'s purpose was to refine the quant. aspect of myosin-adenosinetriphosphate (ATP) complex formation and to det. the possibility of complex formation between myosin and adenosinediphosphate (ADP), by using compensation dialysis and ultrafiltration. Expts. with phosphate by the ultrafiltration method showed that inorg. phosphate is not bound by myosin; on the other hand, phosphate split from ATP by adenosinetriphosphatase (ATPase) is bound by myosin, 1 mg. of precipitating 6-8 % of PO_4^{3-} split from ATP. Depression of activity by $AgNO_3$ in $M/10,000$ to $M/5,000$ leads to a 2-3 fold decrease in phosphate binding as compared with control. At neutral and alk. pH, ATP is bound more

tightly than at pH 5.8, e.g., 10,000 g. of myosin at pH 9.1 can bind up to 32 moles of ATP, and at pH 5.8, only 8. The amt. of ATP binding depends on the concn. of ATP, increasing linearly with increasing ATP concn. When activity is depressed by $M/5,000$ $AgNO_3$, ATP binding by myosin is decreased 60-80%, enzymic activity being depressed but not in the same degree. Such relation between depression of enzymic activity and decrease in complex formation perhaps can be explained by the fact that Ag ions block thiol groups to which ATP is linked. ADP is not bound by myosin. Myosin was prepd. according to Lyubimova (*Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii* 1947, No. 1, 141), and then dild. with borate buffer, the borate buffer being prepd. without $NaCl$ when $AgNO_3$ was used; ATP was prepd. according to Needham (*C.A.* 36, 6177). Analysis of Ba salt of ATP gave: inorg. P, traces; readily hydrolyzable P, 7.5%; ratio of total P/readily hydrolyzable = 1/1; ADP was prepd. according to Lyubimova and Fevzner (*C.A.* 33, 7438). Analysis of ADP gave a ratio of total P/readily hydrolyzable P = 1/1; inorg. P = 0.9%. Dialysis was carried out in a cellophane bag placed in a container with the same soln. that was in the bag except for myosin. Ultrafiltration was carried out with colloidal filters prepd. as follows: filter paper was soaked 3 times with collodion soln. in a mixt. of equal vols. alc. ether, nitrocellulose for the collodion being prepd. according to Sijo (P. Odyurus, *Ultraviruse, Biomedica*, 1936). The mixt. for ultrafiltration was 10 ml. of myosin in a borate buffer + 5 ml. of K salt of ATP (which contained 50 mg. of ATP or ADP/ml. of soln., calcd. on the basis of the Ba salt), solns. being precooled to $-1-3^\circ$. Clayton F. Holoway.

SABALDIR, A.G.; TEREKHOV, S.M.; NEMTSOVA, B.I.

Comparison of different methods of purification and concentration of diphtheria toxin and anatoxin. Mikrobiol. zhur. 14 no.2:47-54 '52. (MLBA 6:11)

1. Z Institutu biokhimii Akademii nauk URSR (direktor - akademik O.V.Palladin)
ta. 2. Z Institutu epidemiologii ta mikrobiologii Ministerstva okhoroni zdō-
rov'ya URSR (direktor - S.M.Terekhov). (Diphtheria antitoxin)

SABALDYR, A.G.

8

A method of purification of Alphavirus toxin and antitoxin. A. G. Sabaldyr, M. F. Gulyi, S. M. Terekhov, P. S. Asatkov, and B. I. Klementov (Inst. Microbiol. and Inst. Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Ministry of Health, Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur. 24, 137-47 (in Russian, 147-8) (1952); cf. Mikrobiol. Zhur. 14, No. 4, 2 (1952). — Pptn. was carried out in a room not exceeding 4°, 1M AcOH being used for the 1st pptn., and 0.25-0.20M AcOH for the 2nd, in amt. to bring the pH to 3.8 for total antitoxin. By adding toxin or antitoxin to acid, rather than vice versa, and by changing the pH gradually, the desired protein was not damaged. To 400 ml. of 1M AcOH was added with stirring 2 l. of the antitoxin. The resulting mixt. was then poured into the theoretical amt. of AcOH minus the 400 ml. previously used, and finally the remaining amt. of nonacidified antitoxin (from 2 to 60 l.) then added, followed after 10-20 min. by filtration through several filters, filtration time not being crit. The ppt. then was dissolved in 0.4% NaHCO₃ and the pH brought to 7.4 with 4% KOH and filtered. The process was repeated. Results are better for large-quantity purification than for small. For purified toxin samples obtained from 10 to 23 l., after the 1st pptn., the mg. N/Lf unit varied from 0.0020 to 0.0040, yield 50-90%, and for the 2nd pptn., 0.0010-0.0013, 64-100% with respect to the 1st pptn. Flocculation time was reduced to 5-7 min. for the toxin. For purified antitoxin obtained from 2 to 23 l., mg. N/Lf unit: 1st pptn. 0.0031-0.0005, 52-70%; 2nd, 0.0010-0.0020, 74-100%; flocculation time 3-10 min. for both pptns. Figures are also given for 25-60 l. batch processing. Damage to the product in the usual acid pptn. methods occurs in the first moment of acidification, which the present procedure avoids. This improved method prevents postdenaturation changes, secures more complete

reversibility of the denaturation processes, and gives a high-quality product. Clayton F. Holoway

MET

4

Sabal'sve, A. G.

Diphtheria toxin and antitoxin preparations, concentrated and purified by the method of precipitation at the isoelectric point. S. M. Terekhov, P. S. Asakhsya, B. I. Nemtsova, M. P. Gulya, and A. G. Sabal'sve (Biochem. Inst. and Inst. Bacteriol. and Microbiol. Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur. 24: 149-57 (in Russian, 157-9) (1953).—Data are given which indicate that the immunogenic properties of purified antitoxin (cf. preceding abstr.) are in no way damaged, even when 00.5% of the inert protein has been removed. Nontoxicity of the purified antitoxin is established, and it is further shown that the protective action of purified antitoxin is much greater than that of the original. Samples of purified toxin were very labile, toxic properties decreasing upon purification. Conversion of toxin to antitoxin by the use of HCHO was carried out under different conditions, and it was found that there was a relatively small decrease in flocculation titer and time when the toxin was converted to antitoxin by a single addn. of 0.2% HCHO to the undil. purified and concd. toxin. Clayton F. Holloway

MA
④ M-57

DRESLER, K.G.; SABALDIR, A.G.

Purification of the tetanus antitoxin in alcohol. Ukr.biokhim.zhur.
26 no.1:74-79 '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Ukrains'kii institut epidemiologii ta mikrobiologii Ministerstva
okhoroni zdorov'ya Ukrains'koi RSR. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk
Ukrainskoi RSR.

(Tetanus antitoxin)

GULYY, M.F.; SABALDYR', A.G.

Simple method for isolating and crystallizing muscle phosphorylase
[with summary in English]. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 29 no.2:186-195 '57.
(MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR, Kiev.
((PHOSPHORYLASE) (CRYSTALLIZATION)

GULYY, M.F. [Hulyi, M.F.]; MARTYNENKO, F.P. [Martynenko, F.P.]; SABALDYR', A.G.
[~~Sabal'dyr, A.H.~~]

Nonspecific functions of nucleic acids and other polyanions in
protein biosynthesis. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 37 no.5:706-711 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

SABALDYR', G. A.

SABALDYR', G. A.: "Problems of aesthetic training in the literature reading lessons of the fifth through seventh classes of intermediate school." Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR. Sci Res Inst of Teaching Methods. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 23, 1956

SABALD'YR, O. Ya.; TEREKHOV, S. M.; NEMISOVA, V. I.

"Comparison of Various Methods for Determining the Concentration of
Diphtheria Toxin and Anatoxin," Mikrobiolog. Zhurnal, Vol 14, No 2, 1952, pp 47-54.

SABALDYR, V., inzh.

A device that can see through the soil cover. Znan. ta pratsia no.8:6
Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(Soil moisture)

ACC NR: AP6030427

SOURCE CODE: UR/0420/66/000/006/0026/0031

66
60
13

AUTHOR: Balyberdin, V. V.; Sabadyr', N. P.; Kazankin, P. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Investigation of current distribution during formation of an eddy configuration in the atmosphere

SOURCE: Samoletostroyeniye i tekhnika vozdušnogo flota, no. 6, 1966, 26-31

TOPIC TAGS: eddy current, gas discharge, streamline flow, plasma flow

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the distribution of currents in an eddy configuration, determine the rate of deformation of the stream surface, evaluate the thickness of the skin layer and study the characteristics of the given type of gas discharge. A miniature Rogowski loop was used for determining the rate of deformation of the stream surface, evaluating the thickness of the skin layer and observing eddy currents in the discharge region. The probe was a toroid of 175 turns of PEL-0.07 wire wound on a 0.12 mm core. This spiral was inserted in a copper tube with 0.2 mm walls and an outside diameter of 1.3 mm. The inner surface of the tube was insulated with a layer of enamelite. One end of the spiral was soldered to the end of the tube and the other end was passed inside the tube forming coaxial conductors. The copper tube was placed inside a vinyl chloride tube with a sealed end which was twisted into a torus with an

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6030427

6

inside diameter of 4 mm. The resultant toroidal probe has a coefficient of self-induction of 0.5 μ h. The probe signal was fed to the input of an OK-17M oscillograph. A magnetic probe was used for determining the current boundary of the configuration. This probe was made of 30 turns of PEL-0.09 wire enclosed in a copper tube with an outside diameter of 3 mm which was placed in a glass tube with a diameter of 4 mm with the lower end sealed. An analysis of the experimental data on current distribution during electric discharge of a capacitor battery through a conductive shell around the nose of a body in a streamline flow shows that the discharge current flows along stream lines described by an equation of the type $x = b^{-a'y}$. Electrodynamic deformation of the lines of flow results in the formation of a spherical vortex plasma configuration. Intense turbulent motion and eddy currents are observed in the plasma of this configuration. In conclusion we are grateful to F. I. Fomenko, V. M. Gurov, V. G. Papkovich, A. A. Vereshchetin and V. F. Mironyuk for assistance in conducting the experiments. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

SABALDYR, V., inzh.

They will deliver you your apartment before long. Znan.ta
pratsia no.1:4 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Precast concrete construction)

SABALDYR, V., -inzh.

They start to build a house from its roof. Znan. ta pratsia
no.5:16-17 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Precast concrete construction)

SABALDIR, V. [Sabaldyr, V.], inzh.

Through the depths of Ay-Petri. Znan. ta pratsia no.6:4-5
Je '61. (MIRA 16:8)

KORNIYENKO, I.O. [Kornilenko, I.O.]; SABALDYR, V.P.

Brigades of communist labor tell their story. Nauka i zhyttia 9
no.9:22-24 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Ukraine--Efficiency, Industrial)

KATSMAN, A.Ya., inzh.; SABALDYR', V.P., inzh.

Completely mechanized and continuous operations for building a
system of irrigation canals. Mekh. stroi. 21 no.1:3-5 Ja
'64. (MIRA 17:4)

VLASENKO, J.A., inzh.; SABALDYR', V.P., inzh.

PBU-2 mechanized complex for lining tunnels of small section. Transp.
stroi. 14 no.7:12-16 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

GRAKH(VSKIY, S. [Hrakhouski, S.]; KARPOV, Ul. [Karpau, Ul.];
SABALENKA, R.; KHADKEVICH, T.; GONCHAROV, I.
[Hancharou, I.], red.

[We will tell about Minsk] My raskazham pra Minsk.
Minsk, Belarus', 1964. 241 p. (MIRA 18:8)

SABALIAUSKAS, J.

The influence of humidity in a factory on heat and humidity content of the external walls of industrial buildings. In Russian.

p. 121 (Lietuvos TSR Mokslu Akademija. Fizikos-technikos institutas. Darbai. Vol. 2, 1956, Vilnius, Lithuania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

BARKAUSAS, V., inzh.-arkhit.; ILGINIS, K., kand. tekhn. nauk;
SABALIAUSKAS, J., kand. tekhn. nauk; STANKEVICIUS, V.,
inzh.; KUOSAITE, R., red.; CECYTE, V., tekhn. red.

[Walls of dwellings; construction elements from local material
for low buildings] Gyvenamiju namu sienos; vietiniu medziagu
konstrukcijos mazaaukstei statybai. Vilnius, Valstybine poli-
tines ir mokslines literaturos leidykla, 1961. 81 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Lietuvos TSR Mokslu akademija, Vilna. Statybos ir architektu-
ros institutas.

(Architecture, Domestic)

ANTONIJEVIC, Dragoljub, ~~1926~~ JAKOVljeVIC, Kosta, dipl. khem.; SABALIC, Mileva, inzh.

Fluorine content in mineral waters in Serbia. Glas. hig. inst. 9
no.3/4:1-15 J1-D '60.

(MINERAL WATER chem) (FLUORINE chem)

SABALIN, A. E.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Cellulose
Products. Paper.

K-5

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 3295.

Author : Sabalin, A.E.

Inst :

Title : A Method of Moistening Thin Paper

Orig Pub: Papir a celuloza, 1957, 12, No 5, 108-109.

Abstract: See translation in RZhKhim, 1957, 24960.

Card : 1/1

SABALYAUSKAS, I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Certain problems of designing the external walls of damp industrial building under the conditions in the Lithuanian SSR." Kaunas, 1957, 16 pp (Kaunasskiy Polytechnic Institute), 120 copies (KL, 36-57, 106)

SABALYAUSKAS, I.I. [Šabalaiuskas, J.]; BARKAUSKAS, V.I.

The problem of evaluating the climatic effect on enclosed constructions and their upper layer, in chamber tests. Liet ak darbai B no.2:203-219 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Institut stroitel'stva i arkhitektury Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (Building)

SABALYAUSKAS, I., BARKAUSKAS, V.

"Method of Estimation of Cellular Concrete Fatigue Caused by the External Climate Energy"

Report presented at the Conference on ^{Heat} and Mass Transfer.
Minsk, USSR, 5-10 June 61

The test of a series of models out of porous concretes in a climate chamber according to the methods worked out by the authors made it possible to determine the artificial process of the material aging. An acoustic shock-impulse installation was used for the determination of the main properties of the materials.

SABALYANSKAS, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; STANKYAVICHYUS, V.I. [Stankevicius, V],
inzh.

Features of the determination and evaluation of the thermo-
physical characteristics of cellular concrete. Stroi. mat.
10 no.9:11-12 S '64 (MIRA 18:2)

SABAL'IN, V. N.

Elektricheskoe stroeniye [Electrical machinery]. Moskva, Svyaz'izdat, 1953. 160 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 7, No 3, June 1954.

SABAN, Ya. A.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Effect of various systems of felling, methods of forest-use and mechanization on the natural reforestation of beech in the Trans-Carpathians." Khar'kov, 1961. 20 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR, Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Inst imeni V. V. Dokuchayev); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 233)

SABANCHIYEVA, Roza Kanchumasovna; BELGOROKOVA, Yevgeniya Shutovna;
MIKAEL'YAN, T.S., red.; LEVINA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Khazratali Beslaneev, the corn grower and a machine operator]
Kukuruzovod-mekhanizator Khazratali Beslaneev. Moskva, Izd-vo
MSKh RSFSR, 1961. 13 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Agricultural workers)

SABANEYEV, A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Chezy's formula for uniform flow. Izv.VNIIG no.32 '47. (MLRA 10:2)
(Hydraulics)

SABANEYEV, A. A.

25695

O raschete ravnomernogo potoka v rusle s neodnorodnymi stenkami. Trudy Leningr.
Politekhn. In-Ta im. Kalinina, 1948, No. 5 s. 172-83.

SO: LETOPIS' No. 34

SABANEYEV, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Unsteady motion of an incompressible liquid between rigid
walls. Izv.VNIIG 50:3-25 '53. (MIRA 12:5)
(Hydrodynamics)

124-57-1-554

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 68 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sabaneyev, A.A.

TITLE: On One Non-simulatable Element in a Hydraulic Turbine
(Ob odnom nemodeliruyemom elemente gidroturbiny)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1955, Vol 54, pp 151-161

ABSTRACT: Shop model tests of hydraulic turbines are commonly performed with a water discharge into a canal of such large dimensions that the velocities therein are virtually zero and the free surface is horizontal. In full-scale conditions the velocities in the tailwater, as a rule, are of significant magnitude, and, besides, the tailwater bottom to some extent has usually a reverse slope near the discharge end of the turbine draft tube. As a result thereof a lowering of the water level is observed at the section of the turbine outflow from the turbine draft tube (since the kinetic energy of the flow is reconverted not at the exit section, but further downstream) as against the actual tailwater level; this depression does not occur in laboratory conditions. The author proposes a method for the determination of that depression and a numerical accounting for the phenomenon in the

Card 1/2

124-57-1-554

On One Non-simulatable Element in a Hydraulic Turbine

extrapolation of the turbine efficiency from model scale to full scale. It is shown, on a numerical example, that disregarding this phenomenon lowers the full-scale efficiency by 2-3 percent. However, the theory and calculations adduced by the author are based on propositions which are not fully verified (a hydrostatic pressure distribution in the exit section of the draft tube, the numerical values of the Boussinesq coefficient which depend on the little-known velocity distribution in the tailwater, etc.)

N.A. Kartvelishvili

1. Turbines--Hydraulic--Operation

Card 2/2

SABANEYEV, G.F.

Elimination of noise in gas furnaces. Gaz.prom no.12:22-25 D'56.
(MIRA 10:1)

(Furnaces)

SABANEYEV, I.A.

NECHAYEV, Vyacheslav Vasil'yevich; SABANEYEV, I.A., retsenzent; NIKOLAYEV, S.A., retsenzent; BOGORAD, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SHLENNIKOVA, Z.V., red.izd-va; KRASNAYA, A.K., tekhn.red.

[Electric motors] Elektricheskie mashiny. Pod red. B.I. Bogorada.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1958. 285 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Electric motors)

SABANEYEV, Leonid Pavlovich, ikhtiolog; SLUCHEVSKIY, G.I., red.;

~~GERSHMAN, N.K., tekhn.red.~~

[Fishing calendar] Rybolovnyi kalendar'. Kaliningrad, Kalinin-
gradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 93 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Fishing)

30811. SABANEYEV, P. F.

Podovyy kameny dlya tsnkoplavil'noy induktsionnoy pechi s zheleziym
serdechnikom. Prom. znergetika, 1949, No. 10, s. 5-7.

SABANEYEV, P. F.

Zinc - Electrometallurgy

Remelting of cathode zinc in induction furnaces with a steel core., Prom. energ.,
no. 1, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SABANNIKOV, P. F.

Compressed Air

Determination of the volume of lines for compressed air., Prom. energ., 9, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SABANEYEV, P.F.

Using refractory concrete at the Stalin Agricultural Machinery
Plant in Rostov. Ogneupory 18 no.10:466-469 '53.

(MIRA 11:10)

(Rostov-on-Don--Agricultural machinery)
(Concrete) (Refractory materials)

SABANEYEV, P. F.

U S S R .

✓ Calculation of generator gas yield from the carbon balance. P. F. Sabanev. *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk* 1954, No. 11, 124-8. — A more accurate method of calcg. the gas yield is proposed, and illustrated on a sample calcn. W. M. Sternberg

SABANEYEV, P.F.

Automatic control of the electric arc furnace cooling system.
Stal' 15 no.7:612-616 J1 '55. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Rostovskiy zavod sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya
im. Stalina.

(Electric furnaces) (Automatic control)

✓ 1227. Wear of refractories in tunnel furnaces for the heat-treatment of malleable cast-iron.
—P. F. SARANEV (Ogneupory, 20, 381, 1955). In Russian. The life of the firebrick
linings of these furnaces ranges from 3 1/2 to 8 years (roofs at a maximum temperature
of 1,100° C. may last for 25 years). The main causes of wear are abrasion and slagging
around the burners. The slag consists of 70% SiO₂ and 19% Fe oxides. Firebrick
checkers are expected to protect the areas around the burners. Other minor improve-
ments are suggested. (1 fig.)

SABANEYEV, P.F.

Rammed magnesite tunnels for flameless combustion burners using
producer gas. Ogneupory 21 no.4:173-174 '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Zavod Rostsel'mash imeni Stalina.
(Gas burners) (Magnesite)

SABANEYEV, P.F.

Burner for the detection of gas leaks and for igniting industrial
gas furnaces. Gaz. prom. no.3:24 Mr '57. (MIRA 12:3)
(Gas burners)

SABANEYEV, P.F.

Rammed chrome-magnesite channels for flameless combustion burners
using producer gas. Ogneupory 22 no.5:212-213 '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Ordena Lenina zavod "Rostsel'mash".
(Refractory materials) (Gas burners)

SABANEYEV, P.F. (Rostov-na-Donu).

Origin of the moon's craters. Biul.VAGO no.13:7-20 '53.

(MLRA 7:3)
(Moon--Surface)

SABANEYEV, P.F.

Problem of the origin of small craters on the surface of the
moon. Biul VAGO no.16:19-22 '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Moon-Surface)

SABANEYEV, P. F. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Origin of structural differences in the rays from lunar craters.
Biul.VAGO no.17:22-25 '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Moon--Surface)

SABANEYEV, P.F. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Modeling lunar craters under vacuum conditions. Biul. VAGO no.17:
26-28 '56. (Moon--Surface) (MIRA 9:9)

SABANEYEV, P.F.

Modeling lunar craters at reduced gravity. Biul. VAGO no.21:17-24
'58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Moon--Surface)

SABANEYEV, P.F.

Results of modeling lunar craters in grounds having nonuniform
firmness. ~~Biul.~~ ~~VAGO~~ no.23:36-38 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Astronomical models) (Moon--Surface)

5 A B A N E Y E U, P. F.

5(1) P. 2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3011

Vsesoyuznoye astronomo-geodezicheskoye obshchestvo

Byulleten', no. 25 /32/ (Bulletin of the All-Union Astronomical and Geodetic Society, Nr 25 / 32/) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 50 p. 1.500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR.

Editorial Board: V.V. Fedynskiy (Resp. Ed.), M.S. Bobrov (Deputy Resp. Ed.), M.M. Dagayev, I.T. Zotkin, A.A. Izotov, P.P. Parenago, P.I. Popov, V.A. Bronshten (Scientific Secretary)

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for astronomers and geophysicists.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 14 articles on various questions in astronomy. Among the problems treated are: determining the age of lunar formation by analyzing meteoritic crater distribution, atmospheric extinction in the observance of noctilucent clouds, star brilliance, solar cycles, meteor and comet studies. There is an article on the 12th Moscow Astronomical Olympiad competition for students of astronomy and geodesy. References accompany individual articles.

Card 1/4

Bulletin of the All-Union (Cont.)

SOV/3011

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Lyubarskiy, K.A. An Attempt to Determine the Absolute Age of Lunar Formations	3
<u>Sabaneyev, P.F.</u> On the Problem of the Origin of Meteorites	9
Chistyakov, V.F. Separating the Statistical Regularities of Solar Cycles Into Two Types	12
Rutkovskaya, M.Ya. Jupiter in the Year 1955	19
Vasil'yev, O.B. Accounting for Atmospheric Extinction in the Observation of Noctilucent Clouds	24
Goloborod'ko, T.A. Statistical Relationship Between the Amplitude of the Variations in the Brilliance of Variable Stars and Their Spectral Class	26

Card 2/4

Bulletin of the All-Union (Cont.)

80V/3011

Brief Reports

Pyshnenko, V.N., and M.N. Pyshnenko. Observations of the Comets Arend-Roland and Mrkoss in 1957	31
Rozenblyum, N.D. Notes on S.V. Orlov's Formula	35
Rosenblyum, N.D. Processing a One Sided Photograph of the Meteor 9-10 of December 1950	37
Nikolayev, S.P. An Approximate Computation of the Moon's Phases	38
Mil'khiker, M.A. Apparatus for Photographing Eclipses	41
Mil'khiker, M.A. Results of Observations of the Solar Eclipse of June 30, 1954, in the Town of Cherkassy	44

Card 3/4

Bulletin of the All-Union (Cont.)

SOV/3011

• Tomchuk, L.G. Notes on an Unknown Empirical Law

46

Review

Portsevskiy, K.A. The Twelfth Moscow Astronomical Olympic Competition of
1958

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

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SABANEYEV, P.F. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Results of modeling lunar craters on a spherical surface. Biul,
VAGO no.24:53-56 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Astronomical models) (Moon--Surface)

SABANEYEV, P. F.

"Some results of simulation of lunar craters."

paper presented at the International Astronomical Union Symposium on the Moon, Leningrad, USSR, 6-8 Dec 1960.

SABANEYEV, P.F.

Results of hydraulic modeling of lunar ring formations. Biul.
VAGO no.33:33-36 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Rostovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodezi-
cheskogo obshchestva.
(Moon--Surface) (Astronomical models)

ACCESSION NR: AT4016599

S/2556/63/000/034/0029/0033

AUTHOR: Sabaneyev, P. F.

TITLE: Straight walls in lunar walled plains

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye astronomo-geodezicheskoye. Byulleten', no. 34, 1963, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, moon, lunar astronomy, modeling, astronomical modeling, lunar crater, lunar walled plain

ABSTRACT: In modeling lunar walled plains it has been discovered that the falling of two nearby masses of a powder-like material on a layer of powder lying on a rigid base results in a formation separated by a straight wall. The mechanism of formation of this wall is illustrated by the simultaneous falling of two separate masses of powder on a rigid base without a covering layer subject to deformation. Fig. 1 of Enclosure shows the result of the falling of two small batches of cement in the form of cylinders 45 mm in diameter, 20 mm in height and 15 g in weight. Two conical hills are formed, separated by a strip of cement. The formation of the straight wall is illustrated schematically in Fig. 2 of Enclosure. The particles of thrown material, moving in radially diverging streams from the centers 1 and 2, collide along the OX-axis. Their further

Card 1/1

2

ACCESSION NR: AT4016599

movement is along u , with the equivalent velocities u_1 and u_2 . The kinetic energy of the particles is reduced by collision and their velocities after collision are: $u'_1 < u_1$ and $u'_2 < u_2$. This causes a lowering of the range of particle flight and the formation of a continuous zone of falling material. Experiments such as this were made in many variants, such as 2 small cement batches of unequal weight and 3 batches of nearly equal weight. Results of these experiments are discussed, illustrated and compared with actual lunar formations. It is concluded that material objects fell on the lunar surface from space which were divided into several parts by cracks. The distances between the individual parts -- fragments of the initial body -- were insignificant. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskoye otdeleniye VAGO (Rostov Division) VAGO

SUBMITTED: 00Aug62

DATE ACQ: 24Feb64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

SHUMILOVSKIY, N.N., akademik, otv. red.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N., zam.
otv. red.; GLAUBERMAN, A.Ye., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, red.;
SVENSON, A.H., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BEREZINSKIY, V.P.,
inzh., red.; SABANEYEV, R.D., nauchnyy red.; LIEERMAN,
T.R., tekhn. red.

[Instruments for geophysical studies of wells by radioactive
methods; transactions] Pribory dlia geofizicheskikh issledo-
vanii skvazhin radioaktivnymi metodami; trudy. Kiev, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk USSR, 1962. 190 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy seminar po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov
v izmeritel'noy tekhnike, L'vov, 1960. 2. Akademiya nauk Kirgizskoy
SSR (for Shumilovskiy). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk
Ukrainskoy SSR (for Mikhaylovskiy)
(Radioactive prospecting-- Equipment and supplies)

BRAGIN, Aleksey Alekseyevich; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, Vladimir Nikolayevich;
SABANEYEV, R.D., red.; RAKHLINA, M.P., tekhn. red.

[Telemetering of radioactive radiations] Teleizmerenie radioaktivnykh izlucheni. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 153 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

SABANEYEV, S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Continuous operations in the construction of buildings in
Rostov-on-Don. Zhil. stroi. no.9:26-28 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Rostov-On-Don—Construction industry)

*SIBANEV, S. N.

"The Role of Medical Assistant Stations in the Operations of Small Hydrotechnical Installations," Fel'dsher i Akusher., No. 8, 1949.

SABANEYEV, S. N.

Malarial Fever - Prevention

Anti-malarial requirements in construction of water
reservoirs on collective farms. Gig. i san. no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress,
September, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SABANEYEV, S.N. (Moscow)

Communal improvements, construction of water reservoirs, ponds and water
tanks. Fel'd.i akush. no.6:12-16 Je '53. (MIRA 6:7)
(Water supply)

SABANEYEV, S. N.

SABANEYEV, S.N., inzhener (Moskva)

Sanitary planning of a collective farm village. Fel'd. 1 akush.
no.6:16-21 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

(SANITATION

*Russia, collective farm village, planning)

SABANEYEV, G. M.

Sabaneyev, G. M.

"Technical-economic analysis and selection of an effective method of transporting large parts for residential buildings." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst. Chair of Construction Production. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

Knizhnaya letopis'

No 34, 1956. Moscow.

SABANEYEV, S.N., inzh.

Selecting an alternate in materials transportation by the method
of equivalent distances. Sbor.nauch.trudov LISI no.24:167-176 '56.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Building materials—Transportation)

SABANEYEV, S.N., inzhener.

Vehicles for transporting large-sized building blocks and panels.
Transp. stroi. 7 no.2:17-19 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Building blocks--Transportation)

SABANEYEV, S., inzh.

Special truck trains used in transporting preassembled structural
components. Avt.transp. 35 no.2:13-16 F '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Bricks--Transportation) (Motortrucks)

SABANEYEV, S., kand. tekhn.nauk

Organization of building and the planning of residential blocks.
Zhil. stroi. no.3:12-14 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(City planning)

SABANEYEV, S.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Selecting effective methods for transporting large products
to be used in constructing apartment houses. Trudy MIMI
no.14:388-401 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Concrete products--Transportation)

SABANEYEV, S.N., dots.

Mechanization and organization of on-site storage yards for pre-cast construction of city blocks. [Trudy] RISI no.17:41-54
'60. (MIRA 15:6)

(Building)

SABANEYEV, S.N.; SOSYURA, A.P.

Building frame supports under a 100-ton crane. Prom. stroi.
39 no.5:53-55 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Foundations)

SARANEYEV, S.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Potentials for shortening building time by improving the layout
of blocks of large-block and large-panel buildings. Trudy
misl no.15:111-120 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Rostovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(City planning)

AUTHOR: Sabaneyev, V.S.

43-58-13-11/13

TITLE: On the Motion of an Ellipsoid in a Fluid Bounded
by a Plane Wall (O dvizhenii ellipsoida vrascheniye v zhidkosti,
ogranichennoy ploskoy stenкой)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki,
mekhaniki i astronomii, 1958, Nr 13(3), pp 132-146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author starts with a detailed historical retrospect and then
he considers the motion of an elongated ellipsoid of revolution
in an ideal incompressible liquid bounded by an infinite plane
wall. Beside of the given ellipsoid its mirror image with respect
to the wall is introduced and the equations for the determination
of the velocity potential are set up. The principal difficulty
consists in the fact that the boundary conditions are given on
two surfaces. The author states that a rigorous solution of the
problem would lead to immense calculations for practical
applications, and he restricts himself to an approximate
solution according to the method of Eisenberg [Ref 10] which is
somewhat generalized. Here the following cases are considered:
1) the ellipsoid moves along an equatorial axis in parallel or
perpendicular to the wall; 2) the ellipsoid rotates around an
equatorial axis perpendicular to the wall. Especially the

Card 1/2

On the Motion of an Ellipsoid in a Fluid Bounded
by a Plane Wall

43-58-13-11/13

velocity potential for a sphere and a round cylinder is
calculated. The obtained approximate solutions tend to
approach the exact solutions when the ellipsoid recedes from the
wall.

There are 2 figures and 13 references, 1 of which is Soviet,
7 English, 2 German and 3 American.

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1957

1. Bodies of revolution--Mathematical analysis
2. Surfaces (Mathematics)
3. Fluid mechanics--Theory

Card 2/2

10(2)

AUTHOR:

Sabaneyev, V.S.

SOV/43-58-19-14/16

TITLE:

The Induced Masses of an Ellipsoid of Revolution Which Moves in a Liquid Bounded by a Plane Wall (Prisoyedinennyye massy ellipsoida vrashcheniya, dvizhushchegosya v zhidkosti, ogranichennoy ploskoy stenкой)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, 1958, Nr 19(4), pp 170 - 186 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author uses the approximative expressions for velocity potentials which have been found by him [Ref 2] and by Eisenberg [Ref 1] in order to calculate the coefficients of the induced masses of an ellipsoid of revolution which moves in an ideal incompressible liquid near a wall, whereby the longer axis remains parallel to the wall. The dependence of the coefficients on the distance of the wall is graphically represented. All the approximative values tend to the rigorous values for $h \rightarrow \infty$. The influence of the wall becomes only noticeable for $h < 10b$ (b the equatorial semiaxis of the ellipsoid) and increases most strongly for $h < 2,5 b$. In the special cases of a sphere and of a infinite cylinder the approximative values are compared

Card 1/2

The Induced Masses of an Ellipsoid of Revolution SOV/43-58-19-14/16
Which Moves in a Liquid Bounded by a Plane Wall

with the well-known rigorous values. Here it is stated that,

if $\delta = \frac{a}{h} \leq 0.85$ (h the distance from the wall, a radius)

the error is $< 3\%$ and decreases with δ^6 .

There are 4 figures, and 10 references, 2 of which are Soviet,
5 English, 2 American, and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1957

Card 2/2

SABANEYEV, V. S.: Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "On the movement of an ellipsoid of rotation in a liquid bound by a plane wall". Leningrad, 1959. 10 pp (Leningrad Order of Lenin State U im A. A. Zhdanov, Math-Mech Faculty), 150 copies (KL, No 13, 1959, 100)

SABANEYEV, V. S.

PLATE I BOOK EXPLANATION 50/1630

Unpublished. University of

Moscow (Moscow) [unpublished] 1960. 234 p. (Series: Issi Unpublished, 1/75 copies printed.)

Sponsoring Agency: International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, A. A. Zakharenko.

Ref. No.: K. K. Polyakov, Professor; Ref. No.: I. I. Dikhter, Ref. No.: O. O.

REMARKS: This collection of articles is intended for scientists, engineers at KITE's (scientific research institutes) and design offices and also for students of advanced courses in related fields.

CONTENTS: The collection consists of original investigations in the field of modern mechanics including general problems of elasticity, hydrodynamics, aerodynamics. No particularities are mentioned. References accompany all articles except one.

1. Melnikov, O. I. On Differential Equations of Triangular Form 31

2. Kiselev, V. A. Supplements to the Reports on Hydrodynamic 35

3. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

4. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

5. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

6. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

7. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

8. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

9. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

10. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

11. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

12. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

13. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

14. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

15. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

16. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

17. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

18. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

19. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

20. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

21. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

22. Kiselev, V. A. Equations of Motion of Rigid Bodies in a 35

S/043/63/000/001/007/011
D218/D308

AUTHORS: L'vovich, A. Yu., and Sabaneyev, V. S.
TITLE: On the choice of the optimum parameters of the vibrator in a loop oscilloscope
PERIODICAL: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 1, 1963, 106-114

TEXT: It is noted that although it is commonly assumed that the vibrator may be described by a linear, second-order differential equation, a study of the amplitude-frequency characteristics of various types of vibrators (particularly high-frequency vibrators) showed that this assumption is not in agreement with experimental data. It is now shown that the motion of the mirror of a loop oscilloscope vibrator should be described (on the linear approximation) by a third-order differential equation which is of the form

Card 1/3

S/043/63/000/001/007/011
D218/D308

On the choice...

$$\frac{d^3\varphi}{dt^3} + \left(\frac{r}{I} + \frac{R}{L} \right) \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} + \frac{cL + Rr + K^2}{LI} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} + \frac{Rc}{LI} \varphi = \frac{K}{LI} u, \quad (3)$$

where φ is the deflection of the mirror, t is the time, r is the mechanical resistance coefficient, R is the electrical resistance of the vibrator circuit, I is the moment of inertia of the mirror, L is the inductance of the circuit, B is the magnetic induction, l is the length and a the width of the loop formed by the conducting wire, and $K = Bla$. The equation is rewritten in the form

$$x''' + b_1 x'' + b_2 x' + x = P \sin \omega \tau, \quad (5)$$

Card 2/3

On the choice...

S/043/63/000/001/007/011
D218/D308

and a solution is sought in the form of a simple harmonic function of time. The solution is then used to determine the part of the characteristic which is reasonably flat and the corresponding ranges of vibrator parameters are determined.

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1962

Card 3/3

S/043/63/000/001/008/011
D218/D308

AUTHOR: Sabaneyev, V. S.

TITLE: Additional apparent masses of an elliptic cylinder moving in a liquid bounded by a plane wall or a free surface

PERIODICAL: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 1, 1963, 115-123

TEXT: The motion of an elliptic cylinder in a perfect incompressible liquid bounded by a plane wall or a free surface is discussed. The problem is hydrodynamically equivalent to that of the motion of two elliptic cylinders in an infinite liquid which are mirror images of each other and move symmetrically with respect to the wall (or the free surface). Expressions are now obtained for the velocity potentials when the major axis of the cylinder remains parallel to the wall (or the

Card 1/3
2

Additional apparent...

S/043/63/000/001/008/011
D218/D308

free surface), and the cylinder moves in the direction of this axis. The second case considered is that when the cylinder moves in the direction of its minor axis at right angles to the wall (or the free surface). The additional apparent masses are shown to be as follows: (1) cylinder moving in the direction of the major axis, parallel to the wall

$$\chi_1 = \frac{\left[1 - \left(1 - e_0^2\right)^{1/2}\right] + \left[1 - \left(1 - \eta^{-2}\right)^{1/2}\right]}{\left[\left(1 - e_0^2\right)^{-1/2} - 1\right] - \left[1 - \left(1 - \eta^{-2}\right)^{1/2}\right]}; \quad (3a)$$

(2) motion along the minor axis, at right angles to the wall

Card 2/5

BUKHARINOV, G.N., dots.; L'VOVICH, A.Yu.; SABANEYEV, V.S.; TIKHONOV,
A.A.; TOVSTIK, P.Ye.; TSAR'KOVA, Z.I., red.

[Laboratory manual on the theory of oscillations] Laborator-
nyi praktikum po teorii kolebaniy. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr.
univ., 1965. 75 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningrad. Universitet. Matematiko-mekhanicheskiy fakul'tet.

SABANEYEV, V.S.; TOVSTIK, P.Ye.

Vibrations of a solid of revolution in a fluid bounded by a
wall or a free surface. Vest. LGU 20 no.1:84-94 '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

SABANEYEV, V.S.

Apparent mass of an ellipsoid of revolution vibrating in an infinite
fluid. Vest. LGU 20 no.13:120-124 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

SABANEYEV, V.S.; TOVSTIK, P.Ye.

Effect of longitudinal motion on the transverse vibrations of a
solid of revolution in an infinite fluid. Vest. LGU 20 no.19:120-
125 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 04935-67 EWP(m)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM/WW
ACC NR: AP6028360

SOURCE CODE: UR/0043/66/000/003/0077/0082

AUTHOR: Sabaneyev, V. S.; Tovstik, P. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Oscillations of a circular cylinder near the free surface of a heavy liquid

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 3, 1966, 77-82

TOPIC TAGS: incompressible fluid, fluid dynamics, forced vibration, mechanical vibration, cylindric shell structure

ABSTRACT: The two-dimensional problem of small stationary oscillations of a circular cylinder with its axis parallel to the horizontal surface of an ideal incompressible heavy fluid is investigated. Waves are formed on the free surface of the liquid. Because small oscillations of the cylinder are studied, the surface waves are also small. The Kochin integral equation (N. Ye. Kochin. Sobr. soch., t. II. M., GITTL, 1949) is solved by expansion into a power series in a small parameter. The theoretically derived expressions for the virtual

Card 1/2

UDC: 534.014.4